

AROUND THE FARM.

Edited by ANDREW H. WARD.

Phosphate vs. Superphosphate.

"Superphosphate is now a household word with our farmers. Since the day when Liebig suggested the employment of sulphuric acid to render the phosphate available for the use of plants, hundreds of thousands of tons of superphosphate of lime have been used. The almost universal need of phosphoric acid in the soil has caused the attempt to increase the supply, and to inquire whether in some cases a simple phosphate may not be as efficient as the manure and more costly article. In 1870 a set of a common ground, but otherwise untreated, South Carolina phosphate to my brother, then residing on my farm in Louisa county, Va. He applied it at the rate of 300 pounds per acre to corn in the fall. The summer was very dry and the crop was a failure. In 1871 the field was sown with oats and seeded with clover; another dry year and another year of failure. In 1872, however, a bill of corn had stood there, and there only, was a bunch of clover. The soil was particularly rich in phosphoric acid, and was particularly necessary in dry ground, and is highly advantageous everywhere, both in spring and in fall. It is a good fertilizer, and is particularly good for cracking, and maintains an equal temperature about the roots.

When the tree is planted, throw around it as far as the roots extend, and a foot beyond, five or six bushels of the phosphate. This is particularly necessary in dry ground, and is highly advantageous everywhere, both in spring and in fall. It is a good fertilizer, and is particularly good for cracking, and maintains an equal temperature about the roots. When the tree is planted, throw around it as far as the roots extend, and a foot beyond, five or six bushels of the phosphate. This is particularly necessary in dry ground, and is highly advantageous everywhere, both in spring and in fall. It is a good fertilizer, and is particularly good for cracking, and maintains an equal temperature about the roots.

Then, in conjunction with my brother, I tried it on corn, both on his farm and on mine, with marked success. In 1873, the phosphate was used on corn, and a plot of ten acres was planted with it at 400 pounds per acre. The whole was planted with corn. The phosphate gave an increase of 100 bushels per acre. The phosphate gave an increase of 100 bushels per acre. The phosphate gave an increase of 100 bushels per acre.

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Hints on Transplanting.

Before purchasing a lot of fruit trees or setting out the same on the farm or garden, every person should secure full and reliable instructions on the routine of management. Messrs. Elwanger & Co. of Rochester, N. Y., have published a book, "Hints on Transplanting," which is a most valuable work, and one that every farmer should have. It contains full and reliable instructions on the routine of management.

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than his neighbor, whose dairy only averages five pounds of butter per head, and who only gets twenty cents per pound for his butter. The reason for this is, that the soil is rich in phosphoric acid, and the cows are healthy and productive. The reason for this is, that the soil is rich in phosphoric acid, and the cows are healthy and productive.

Sweet Skim Milk—Its Value as a Food for Pigs and Calves.

In experiments to ascertain the value of sweet skim milk when fed to pigs and calves, the sweeters of the Wisconsin experiment station state in their report that milk and meal separately, and then two pigs in each lot, which were eighty-six days old, were fed the same amount of meal together. The first lot of the milk that could be consumed without waste, and the second was fed on corn-meal. The first lot gained more weight than the second, and the second was fed on corn-meal. The first lot gained more weight than the second, and the second was fed on corn-meal.

The Relative Value of Wheat and Corn as Fertilizers.

A Nashville, Tenn., exchange says: When we reflect for a moment upon the uncertainty of the wheat crop of Tennessee and the constant fluctuations in the price, it is astonishing with what persistency the farmer has been endeavoring to get the most out of his wheat. It is safe to say that the crop is not a profitable one, in a comparative sense, other than once in a while. The reason for this is, that the soil is rich in phosphoric acid, and the wheat is healthy and productive. The reason for this is, that the soil is rich in phosphoric acid, and the wheat is healthy and productive.

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Profits of a Good Cow.

It is not much use to tell those who deal largely in cows, or who have large herds on their farms, what are the marks of a good cow, whether for the butter or milk dairy, for most of such persons are well posted on the subject. The reason for this is, that the soil is rich in phosphoric acid, and the cows are healthy and productive. The reason for this is, that the soil is rich in phosphoric acid, and the cows are healthy and productive.

A Few Points About Artificial Hatching.

One of the few failures occur from mismanagement or ignorance, and while there seems to be no settled policy as to what may be the exact method to be pursued, yet we can study nature and learn a few things. The chief object of the operator is to afford moisture to the eggs, and this is often done to excess. The theory that the hen is the best hatcher, and that the operator should imitate her, is a very common one. The reason for this is, that the soil is rich in phosphoric acid, and the cows are healthy and productive. The reason for this is, that the soil is rich in phosphoric acid, and the cows are healthy and productive.

Loss in the Dairy.

A dairyman contributes the following to the American Dairyman on loss to the business of making butter: Can any one estimate the loss annually entailed upon the dairymen of the country by keeping poor cows on scant pasture, stunted in water, or compelled to drink from stagnant pools, bounded to and from the milking yard, milked by brutal and rough hired men, the milk manipulated in a room unsuited for the purpose by women or girls without the slightest idea of the value of the milk, and the milk sold in the market in an almost unmarketable style? This is a loss of millions of dollars and cents. In regard to the quality of cows, any farmer can satisfy himself that a cow that gives a quart of milk per day, and more than about five pounds of butter per week, there are Jerseys that can make twenty pounds of butter per week, and a cow that gives a quart of milk per day, and more than about five pounds of butter per week, there are Jerseys that can make twenty pounds of butter per week.

as reported, is evidently a mistake, as it is too small, for during the second period 11.3 quarts were needed, and fifteen quarts were used during the third period. The second period was the longest, and the third period was the shortest. The reason for this is, that the soil is rich in phosphoric acid, and the cows are healthy and productive. The reason for this is, that the soil is rich in phosphoric acid, and the cows are healthy and productive.

Clover and Wheat.

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The Presidential Campaign.

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Ceaseless Organized Work begins
at once in every City and Town,

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In the Presidential Campaign of
1884-85

IS ABSOLUTELY CERTAIN.

WORK! WORK!! WORK!!!
And disseminate the true principles
of Democracy, and gain new
believers and new voters, and in-
crease the Democratic majority.

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Will Do Its Best to Help You.

It now reduces its subscription
rate to a price that will place it
within the means of every Demo-
crat that he may use it for his
party's great good.

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Will be sent from NOW until
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An Extra Copy for a Club of 5
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Is to place the WEEKLY GLOBE
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(From now until January, '85.)
Which does not cover the cost of
the white paper, the WEEKLY
GLOBE will be a valuable and in-
expensive campaign document for
free distribution among voters by
Town Committees, Democratic
Clubs, and individuals who think
they can make even one convert.

If a Democrat is wavering,
send him the WEEKLY GLOBE.
If you know of an "Independent"
(one who is not bound to a
party), send him the WEEKLY
GLOBE.

If you know of a Republican
who is willing to read both sides,
send him the WEEKLY GLOBE!

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Is to place the WEEKLY GLOBE
in every house in your town.

This applies to Democrats in
every State of the Union. Demo-
crats everywhere ought to work
devotedly, that when their
turn comes to place their State on
the Democratic side, they
may be victorious. Determined,
vigorous, ceaseless organized work
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Agents allowed the Regular Dis-
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BOSTON, MASS.

TO OUR READERS.
When you answer any of the advertise-
ments in this paper, please do us the favor
to mention that you saw the same in THE
BOSTON WEEKLY GLOBE.

Boston Weekly Globe.

TUESDAY, OCTOBER 30, 1883.

IMPORTANT! IMPORTANT!! IMPORTANT!!!

The interest everywhere in the result
of the Massachusetts election next Tues-
day renders it necessary to delay the
printing of next week's edition of the
WEEKLY GLOBE until Wednesday
evening, forty-eight hours later than
usual.

By this delay THE GLOBE will be
enabled to give full and complete elec-
tion returns in advance of any weekly
newspaper in the United States. Gen-
eral Butler will be triumphantly chosen
Governor of Massachusetts.

CLUBS! CLUBS!! CLUBS!!!

Now is the time to form clubs according to the
new prospectus on this page. Read it carefully,
and subscribe as soon as possible, for the
sooner you subscribe the longer the time you will
receive THE GLOBE.

This offer is made to all as well as to new sub-
scribers. All subscribers should examine the date
upon their paper, where they will find the date
when their subscription expires.

Every present subscriber may find at least one
new one by making a slight effort. We wish every
subscriber would resolve to send at least one new
subscriber.

Every subscriber, new or old, in a club, or alone,
will receive THE WEEKLY GLOBE until January
1, 1885, for only \$1.

NO THREE-CENT STAMPS

will be accepted by THE WEEKLY GLOBE in pay-
ment of subscriptions on account of the new
postage law, which substitutes two-cent stamps in
their place. Stamps of the denomination of one or
two will be received as heretofore.

HOW TO REMIT, ETC.

THE WEEKLY GLOBE is sent everywhere in the
United States and Canada, one year, free of postage,
for only \$1.00; six copies, only \$5.00.

All subscriptions should be sent by postal order,
registered letter, or draft on New York or Boston,
though, if more convenient for the sender, postage
stamps will be accepted. When stamps are sent they
should be of the denomination of one, two or three
cents.

To ensure immediate attention and prompt answers,
all letters should be addressed to "THE WEEKLY
GLOBE, Boston, Mass."

Every letter and postal card should bear the full
name of the writer, his post-office, county and State.

Every notice of change of residence should give
former as well as present address, and both in full.

Every notice to discontinue should give the town
county and State to which the paper is being sent.

All copies lost in the mails will be duplicated free of
expense.

When postage stamps are sent they should not be
registered.

All exchange newspapers and magazines should be
addressed simply, "Lock Drawer 5220, Boston, Mass."

Sample copies are free.

So many new parties are being created to beat
Butler, the conclusion is irresistible that he will
be elected by a larger majority than before—
(New York Graphic).

Lord Chief Justice COLERIDGE went through the
subterranean building in New York the other
day, and when he looked at the 900 tons of silver
coin in the vaults he wanted to know "What are
you going to do with it all?" He couldn't have
asked a more difficult question.

Governor BUTLER, whatever his faults, is
fighting the party of pious fraud, of snivelling
Phariseism, of falsehood and corruption in
Massachusetts. He is applying the rod lustily to
the backs of the men who were the prime movers
in the president stealing of 1876, and whose
affected respectability and impudent assumption
of superiority only make their rascality the more
offensive. (New York World).

The Democrats want a full and fair vote in this
city, vigilance committees of the Republican
machine to the contrary notwithstanding, and
THE GLOBE will aid the prosecution of any person
caught violating the following section of the Pub-
lic Statutes: Whoever votes, or attempts to vote,
upon any name other than his own, at any national,
State or municipal election, or whoever unlawfully
gives more than one ballot at one time of
balloting at such election, shall be punished by
imprisonment in the house of correction for not
less than three months nor more than one year.

Mr. JAMES MEANS has addressed an open letter
to his employees informing them in effect that he
believes it will be greatly to their interest to vote
against Governor BUTLER. He says to them: "In a
few days more you will cast your vote for the
governor of this Commonwealth. I shall not
know, and I shall have no right to know, how you
vote. I have, however, the same right to address
you concerning your use of the ballot that one
citizen has to address another on that subject,
and that right I now exercise." Mr. MEANS may
mean all right, but we advise any of his employ-
ees who vote for BUTLER not to be too precipitate in
informing Mr. MEANS of the fact. As he has no
right to know how they vote, the employees will
do well to see that he does not know.

The correspondence between Secretary CHANDLER
and Commander WILDES does not place in
any more favorable light the actions of anybody
connected with the futile effort to succor the
GRIEPLY party. The only conclusion to be drawn
from the whole affair is that from first to last it
has been run in a "haphazard, happy-go-lucky
fashion." General HAZEN neglects to provide for
any failure of the Proteus to make a safe and
easy passage to Lady Franklin bay. The secre-
tary of the navy sends as convey a com-
paratively worthless vessel, though, thanks to the
mismanagement of public affairs by the Republi-
can administration, our navy is in such a con-
dition that it may have been impossible to find a
better one. Then as soon as they in immediate
command find their orders of no avail they lose
their heads and seek personal safety rather than
the accomplishment of their mission. Perhaps
we were wrong in saying that General HAZEN is
alone to blame, and it would be more correct to
say that all the cooks of this miserable mess must
bear their own burdens of responsibility.

Consul FRISBIE, located at Rheims, reports
some interesting facts concerning the relative im-
portance of English and American trade in that
consular district. He thinks that Rheims is of
such importance as a commercial centre of France
that the favor of its trade and consequently of its
commercial influence is in every way desirable.
The exports of Rheims to the United States last
year, direct and through Paris commission houses,
amounted to about \$9,000,000. But the American
goods received there amounted practically to
nothing. And yet English goods have a large and
flourishing market and are kept by all the local

dealers. Mr. FRISBIE thinks that if an American
house were established there, kept by American
citizens and holding an extensive and general
stock of American goods, it would receive a large
trade and would assist materially in opening up
northern and eastern France to our commerce.
Some enterprising American will doubtless see
the matter well worth looking into.

But it seems to us that Mr. LODGE has over-
looked a strong card in playing this hand. He
might issue an impassioned appeal to the Sons of
Malta to come to the rescue of the G. O. P., and do
something—anything—to beat BUTLER. This is a
vast and influential organization, with secret rites
and mysteries and binding oaths, into which many
of our best citizens have been initiated. It is a
little out of date, a little passe, to be sure, but not
more so than the G. O. P.

Let Mr. LODGE address a letter to the G. R. J.
of the Ancient and Eminent Order of 1001, im-
pressing upon him the necessity of beating BUTLER,
and no doubt the Sons of Malta in good
standing will rally to his drooping and dispirited
standard.

BUTLER will be re-elected by a larger plurality
than last year.

OUR NEXT LIUT.-GOVERNOR.

The Democratic candidate for lieutenant-gov-
ernor is Hon. JAMES S. GRINNELL of Franklin
county, one of the most popular men in the west-
ern part of the State, who was in 1881 elected to
the Senate from a strong Republican district.

While holding the position of chief examiner of
patents in Washington he was endorsed by the
New York Times as being one of the most capable
and exact officials in any department at
Washington. He was removed from office
by ZACH CHANDLER for refusing to pay
a campaign assessment. As a trustee
of the Agricultural College he has rendered
great service to the farmers of Massachusetts, and
in all the public positions he has filled he has dis-
played rare energy and ability. The nomination
has made a profound impression at the Republican
headquarters and materially deepened the funeral
cloud that hangs over the rooms by the grave-
yard. The strength of Mr. GRINNELL in the
country districts is too obvious to admit
of denial, and against the hearty endorsement
and earnest support given him by the Springfield
Republican, any mere campaign committee tactics
will avail nothing. The Republican says of the
Democratic candidate: "Ex-Senator JAMES S.
GRINNELL of Greenfield needs no introduction to
the people of western Massachusetts; he rep-
resents deserved popularity among the farmers,
and is an accomplished and able public man. He
is thoroughly competent to fill the second office in
the State government, and could acquit himself
as governor with entire credit. . . . He is
entitled to the full support of Independents and
scrupulous men throughout the State, and though
he starts late in the race, his vote will be large."

Coming from the other side, these words are
doubly significant. It is clear that the nomina-
tion is not only the best that could be made, but
that it is one of the best and most effective moves
the Democrats have made in this campaign.

BUTLER and GRINNELL will carry the State by a
rousing majority.

MUST HE GO?

(New York Sun.)

There is one issue in Massachusetts politics
which we do not see discussed by our distressed
Republican contemporaries in that State; and yet
it seems strange that they can forget it while they
are engaged in striking for their altars and their
fires, and the precious right of tanning the human
skin.

Butler is talking about like a raging lion,
and his Republican town committee with his roar.
The melodious ROBINSON is scamparing
after him, vainly endeavoring to put salt upon
the monster's tail. Communion lifts up its horrid
head, and the leaders of the masses of State
street smile together very pleasantly. The Com-
monwealth of ENDICOTT and WINTHROP is in the
clutch of the spoiler. The rights of property are
invaded, the rights of the Back Bay are
trampled in the dust, and colored men
are appointed to office. By the mem-
bers of the Salem witchcraft, by the per-
secution of the Quakers, by the codfish in the
State House, by the frog pond and the Public Garden,
by the Old South Church and the fairs in its be-
half, by the big organ, by the names of HANES
and ROBINSON, by all that is held dear or con-
sidered by our Republican contemporaries in Mas-
sachusetts admire the voters of Massachusetts to
sit upon BENJAMIN FRANKLIN BUTLER with ex-
ceeding volume and heaviness.

But in all their agonizing chorus we hear not
even a single voice raised to tell the anxious
Massachusetts Republicans that a greater danger
than the loss of all these noble possessions and
memories lies close at hand; that a greater loss
may even now impending.

GEORGE FRISBIE HOAR exists in Massachu-
setts today only to oblige the State. He gave
his warning a year ago. Then he told his
weeping and awe-struck fellow citizens that
Massachusetts could not hold both him and
BEN BUTLER, if that man of sin should
ever sit in the Governor's chair. Though made by
a person of such Pickwickian appearance, the
threat was used in no Pickwickian sense. Mr.
HOAR, for perhaps the first time in his life, meant
what he said.

He meant to go, but in pity for the poor old
Commonwealth, he determined to give her one
more chance. He would not discharge her till
she had had another trial. Let her still have
one opportunity. BUTLER or HOAR—which will
she prefer?

Under which flag, Bonaparte? Speak or die!

HOAR will go if BUTLER comes in again. That
is a momentous fact, which we hope our
Republican contemporaries in Massachusetts will
make diligent use. Some Massachusetts people
will perhaps find parting with FRISBIE such sweet
sorrow that they will try and bear it. But thou-
sands of others there must be who love too well
the sight of that bland, infamously face, the sound
of that shrill voice uttered in the public service,
to think of living without them.

MUST FRISBIE HOAR GO? That is an issue
which will make Hull tremble to its centre.

HISTORY REPEATS ITSELF.

When a political party is reduced so low that
its greatest capital for principle and purpose is
the abuse of the leader of an opposite party, that
party is doomed.

The men are by no means aged who remem-
ber perfectly the personal abuse that was heaped
upon ANDREW JACKSON. He was a duellist who
had killed his man, violent in his temper, ignorant
and perverse in his disposition and rude rough-
shod over his opponents. He desecrated the
White House with the odors of a corn-cob pipe,
and believed firmly that all of his favors and
appointments should be given to his friends as a
reward for their fealty to himself. The tongue of
slander followed him into the sanctity of his
household, and it is morally certain that the venom-
ous cruelty of these aspersions of his character
shortened the days of his beloved wife.

Yet the Whig party, which fomented and cir-
culated this abuse as a plank in its platform, did not
survive JACKSON ten years, and today there is a
pretty general agreement that General JACKSON
was a sturdy, honest man, who had the courage
of his convictions and loved his country.

The Whig party was neither honest nor true to
its convictions. It lost its hold upon the people
of the nation, and disappeared.

The Republican party is now busily engaged in
repeating history. The sole purpose and object of
its existence in Massachusetts today is vindictive
hostility to Governor BUTLER. There is nothing
that can be said with regard to the personal char-
acteristics or public services of General JACKSON
but can be equally and truthfully asserted of
Governor BUTLER.

It cannot be said of him that he has slain his ad-
versary in cold blood, that he is ignorant, that he
is a public brawler, or that his personal habits are
not such as befit one in his exalted position; his
private character is unsullied and unsullied. Like
JACKSON, he is restive in the face of enemies
and has laid a heavy hand upon the enemies
of his country; he believes that his administra-

tion can be more perfectly successful if he sur-
round himself with trusty friends whose capacity
he has proved and in whose fidelity he can confide.

The ADAMS family was not more certain that
General JACKSON was a phenomenal monster
than it is that Governor BUTLER is the bane of
the Commonwealth. The ADAMS family has sur-
vived, but not as a political force. The Republi-
can party has no excuse for an existence after it
substitutes a tirade of personal abuse for a
platform of principles. Governor BUTLER's rep-
utation is beyond its reach.

THE HONOR OF THE STATE.

The Republican organs and orators are loudly
claiming that it is the paramount duty of every
voter to "redeem the honor of the State" and that
the way to do that is to beat BUTLER. Let the
voter to whom such an appeal is addressed
soberly consider what he should do to vindicate
the good name of Massachusetts and ask himself
a few plain questions on that point.

Is it necessary for the honor of the State that its
prison should be in a condition of semi-revolt
against the rule of the warden?

Does the honor of Massachusetts require that
convicts should be strung up by the wrists for
eighty-two hours, and bullied by a vindictive of-
ficial?

Will it redound to the credit of Massachusetts
to reinstate a prison warden who earned the con-
tempt even of convicts, and could not go among
them without being hissed?

Does the honor of the State demand that convicts
should be deceived and their complaints to the
Governor of bad treatment be opened and read
by the official complained of?

How much honor is reflected upon the State
when the inhabitants of the town nearest the
prison are compelled to ask for arms and ammu-
nition because they fear an outbreak of prisoners
in consequence of a warden's incapacity and mis-
management?

If the honor of the State requires that a prison
should be a hell upon earth, that a man who has
done wrong should be made a confirmed criminal
and outcast and given no encouragement to re-
form, and that every vestige of self-respect should
be crushed out of a prisoner by cruelty and unfair
treatment, then let the voter recall WARDEN EARLE
by casting his vote against BUTLER.

To our mind, the honor of the State requires
something quite different.

REPUBLICAN "SOAP."

It will be remembered that in 1880 the Republi-
cans raised the "fraud" cry in Indiana, and de-
clared that the Democrats intended to run in re-
peaters from New York and from Kentucky to
subvert the will of the people. The object of all
this was to divert attention from the gigantic
scheme of bribery which the Republicans were
organizing and which was so successfully carried
out by DORSEY and BRADY with \$400,000 in \$2
bills.

The same game is being worked in a small way
by the Repubicans of this State, the small leaders
as usual imitating the big leaders. The pretended
fear of fraud expressed by the manager of the
ROBINSON faction is simply a cloak to cover their
own corrupt operations. The disclosures made by
GEORGE PIKE of Newton prove that the self-
styled "better element" is engaged in just the
same kind of business as that done by
BRADY in Indiana. Mr. PIKE makes affidavit
to the statement that JOHN STUBBS PORTER, a
member of the Republican City Committee of New-
ton, offered him \$50 to betray the Democrats at
the polls and work in ROBINSON votes on the regu-
lar Democratic ticket, and offered also to pay
liberally for any votes that might be changed
from BUTLER to ROBINSON. JAMES DUNN
makes oath to the same facts. Here is direct and
positive proof that the Republicans intend to re-
sort to bribery to "redeem the honor of the State"
and "keep her white flag stainless."

Let no citizen be deceived by the "fraud" cry,
but let all honest voters keep close watch on the
Republican leaders, and see that Massachusetts
shall not be dragged by the very moral Republican
party into the list of "rotten boroughs" that can
be carried by "soap."

THE STATE BAROMETER.

It grieves the Republicans sorely to think that
the little town of Hull has deserted the Republi-
can party. For years this always delighted them
on the forenoon of election day to hear the can-
didate that had gone for their candidate,
and they would gleefully remark: "As goes
Hull, so goes the State." Now that Hull has
become Democratic the Republicans naturally say
that it is "no longer a reliable barometer."

It is reliable enough, however, to please General
BUTLER's friends, and the announcement that
Hull will give him a majority this year, just as it
did last, gives them renewed confidence in his re-
election. It is interesting to recall that Hull has
gone Democratic four times in ten years. First,
in 1875 it gave Mr. GASTON 2 votes, to Mr.
RICE's 1; in 1877 it gave Mr. GASTON 26, to
Mr. RICE's 16; in 1879 it gave General BUTLER
26 votes, to Mr. RICE's 22, and last year General
BUTLER, to 50, 28 votes for Mr. BISHOP.

WHERE THE CREDIT BELONGS.

(Springfield Republican, October 24, 1883.)

Did he remove Captain MARSH? He was at
least the cause of his going, and we hold it, as we
held it last May, a crime to have allowed MARSH
to stay at the head of that great institution, es-
pecially after the investigation of 1876. We be-
lieve a more competent superintendent and
medical supervision might have prevented the
great mortality of infants reached in 1877, or
would have necessitated more active measures on
the part of the State board to take the helpless
waifs out of conditions so unfavorable, whether
necessarily so or not. The verdict of history will
be that BUTLER turned out the MARSHES, and
for that we shall give him credit now and always.

Somebody with an idea comes forward to ex-
plain how that Pandora's box known as domestic
service can be changed into a thing of comfort
and a joy forever. The idea has something in it,
too, and is worth being thought about. It is
preached through the columns of the New York
Mail, and the principle of it is that a household
should be conducted on the same principle as a
large store; that each servant should have his or
her duties strictly defined, and the time during
which the work is to be done marked out; that
he should come to the house on time, do the work,
and then take himself off on time; that there is no
more reason why servants should live in the house
with their employer than there is why a merchant
or a manufacturer should lodge all his help in his
own home. The author of the scheme thinks
that domestic service would in this way be elevated
into a trade and become a rival to the stores and
factories that have drawn off the best material
from the kitchens. Perhaps he has got hold of
the key to the situation and is the prophet of the
domestic service of the future. At any rate, the
suggestion is in the direct line of the industrial
movement of the present which specializes labor
more and more and constantly lessens the con-
nections between employer and employee.

That is a queer quirk in English politics which
is indicated by the sudden leaning of the Con-
servatives toward Socialism. Lord SALISBURY,
one of the Conservative leaders, comes out in the
National Review, the recently established organ
of the Conservative party, with a recommendation
that there should be a system of State loans to
improve the dwellings of the London poor. The
Liberal papers have seized upon it at

once to show how the opposition intend to make
a feat of Socialist measures in order to attract
the vote of that class. If that is true it is an ad-
mission of the presence of a Socialist element in
England large enough to have become of a good
deal of importance. Lord Salisbury's supporters
insist that his article has not the slightest Social-
ist tendency. It is not Socialism, pure and
simple, but it is a step in that direction.

NOTES AND EXTRACTS.

Louisville Courier-Journal: A Massachusetts
bride is about to begin housekeeping on \$8,000-
000. It takes about \$8,000,000 for a young
woman of these days to keep house during the
first three years of her matrimony.

A modest deacon was once invited to say grace at
a certain dinner. Seated at a clerical-looking gen-
tleman farther down the table he thought it would
be more becoming to ask him to say grace, so,
turning to him, he said: "Won't you put a bless-
ing?" The clerical-looking party put his hand to
his ear and replied: "Speak louder; I am so
d—n deaf I can't hear." The deacon did not
press him.

An old gentleman recently died in France at the
age of 70. For fifty years he kept a careful log-
book showing the liquor he consumed. It footed
up 127,827 pints of wine, 109,566 glasses of ab-
sintine and 219,132 glasses of spirits. There was
no need of embalming the remains. They ought to
keep until resurrection day.

A New York girl has four legs and four arms.
The Norristown Herald man wants young men
that he increased hugging facilities are counter-
balanced by her increased killing abilities.

"Not one-third of the lawyers of San Francisco,"
says a real estate collector of that city, "are able
to pay their office rent." The whole number of
lawyers is 867.

Pittsburg Telegraph: "Did she walk into the
river with suicidal intent?" was asked by the
coroner of a Pittsburg witness. "No, sir, she did
not. The woman was alone when she drowned,"
was the prompt reply.

A New York market-soup is getting rich sell-
ing 500 bowls of oyster soup a day, at ten cents
a bowl. That city has \$30,000,000 invested in the
oyster business.

A prominent Austrian lawyer in going to his place
of business overtook a neighbor, who he recog-
nized. After walking some distance
together the lawyer said: "I don't think we two
ought to be seen together." "Why not?" "Well,
you see, we are together to remind the people
of that robber who was arrested." "Why, how
so?" "When the people see a lawyer and a doc-
tor together it looks like a demand—'Your money
or your life!'"

Brooklyn Eagle: A trade circular, under the
title "What Will the Coming Fall Wear?" con-
tains a description of the articles likely to consti-
tute the wardrobe of the future. It is a descrip-
tion sufficient to convince anybody that what the
coming girl will chiefly wear is a hole in the
pocketbook of the man who supports her.

Another writer rises to remark that there are
more lawyers and physicians than needed in this
country. These professions would not be over-
crowded if parents did not push sons into them
who have not the requisite qualifications
necessary for success.

Philadelphia Call: A New York busman steered
approached a stranger and remarked: "Are you
not Mr. Smith of Pecksnorth?" "No, sir, the
stranger replied. "I am Mr. Toughboy of
Chicago." The busman steered turned pale and
went his way.

"I am smarter than the detectives," said a
broker as he complacently eyed himself in the
mirror, "I can always find a rogue."

Exchange: Blessed is the lot of a great tenor.
Campbell's income is \$10,000 a month, with no
end of hugging thrown in.

An ex-confederate surgeon relates in the Clevel-
and leader that once during the war while a
terrible thunder storm was raging, "Stonewall"
Jackson ordered General Mahone to take his men
and charge the Union forces. Then, tired out,
Jackson

the same State, as well as in Tennessee, they st
wheat and corn and bacon of citizens whose h
bands, sons or brothers were in the Confeder

gers out often were regarded as pig and chicken thieves. We found, of colored schools, not one. We found that an attempt had recently been made

was cast for a less prominent part, and could refuse it, as it fell within the line of business she was engaged for. She knew the part she

chases in the—well, nearest family store, and made my exit with a quiet oath never again to let a man carry my umbrella.

and nods, "them big fish, they do eat hogs!"

